

He who enjoys serving
serves best.....

TEL AVIV • JERUSALEM • HAIFA

MONDAY,
SEPTEMBER 14, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 50 PRUTA
VOL. XXIX No. 7885

DAILY FLIGHTS

Elath ARKIA

ARKIA

Marginal Column

By REY LAQUEUR

THE agricultural reforms I described yesterday in Moscow are to establish a two-fold improvement in a vexing situation of long standing. This has worried Soviet planners — among them Krushchev, naturally — probably not accidentally, First Party Secretary on the same day, and with good reason. While Soviet Russia has made considerable progress during the last 25 years, conditions have given no reason for satisfaction in agriculture, notwithstanding mechanization. In 1928, 51 million tons of grain were reaped. By 1952, on the eve of collectivization, the harvest had again reached that level after the ravages of World War I and of the Civil War. Now, on the average, it is 120 million tons.

These figures tend to make the picture more encouraging than it really is. In the last thirty years the system of measuring officially was changed. Until then, only the grain harvested and brought to the granaries was counted, but since that time the system of the "biological yield" has been introduced. By this system, the quantity of the grain in the fields, the standing crop, was computed, without taking into account losses from weather, vermin, and plant disease. According to almost unanimous expert opinion, the difference between the biological and the real yield is about 15%, which means that last year's harvest was between 100 and 105 million tons, compared with the 100 million tons of the pre-revolution harvest. But at that time there were 120 million inhabitants in what was then Czarist Russia, while now there are 210 million. In other words, the Soviet population has grown at a greater rate than has grain production.

THE situation is even worse in the field of cattle breeding. The figure for 1952 (seventy million) appears to be considerably lower than it was in 1928 and considerably lower than in 1913. Progress made in other fields in agriculture, notably in technical crops, was not sufficient to compensate for losses in the basic and most essential fields of agriculture. The situation is to be done, and quickly, in view of growing Soviet obligations vis-à-vis her allies, such as Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

STALIN would appear to have been almost completely unaware of the gravity of the situation. He has been doing exactly the opposite of what he recommended in his famous last article. Stalin's attitude is in the idea that all agriculture must be operated by the State, and he proposed the rapid extension of the system of "collective farms" as the best way to increase agricultural productivity. This arrangement meant that the Government would take up all the technical crop, involving the delivery of an agreed amount of consumer goods to the peasants at low prices in return for a fixed amount of produce delivered by the collectives at similarly low prices.

IN regard to grain crops and livestock, the situation was not dissimilar, though a certain amount of these, rather than being under the direct control of the State, was regulated by the market. What Stalin proposed was, in fact, that all delivery of grain and livestock to the State be through the market agencies, and that the maintenance of the small private plots be discouraged, taking into account that the final aim was to replace the present "mixed" system by State ownership.

SUCH methods could not bring about an increase either in output or productivity of Soviet agriculture which lagged behind as result of too much State control and compulsion, rather than too little. At the recent session of the Supreme Soviet the prohibitive taxes on income from private plots were drastically slashed, and yesterday, Soviet peasants were given more of the same treatment. It can be taken for granted that they will respond favorably to it, and a few suitable quotations from Marx and Lenin justifying the new measures undoubtedly will be found in due time. What has been shown once more is that the new Soviet rulers are more ready than was Stalin to adapt their theories to reality. But adaptability is not a synonym for liberalism, and there is little actual reason to assume that their ultimate intentions in domestic or foreign politics, objectively or subjectively, have changed essentially.

Jerusalem, September 14

David Courtenay has come on holiday during which "Columbo" will not appear.

Dodgers Win Pennant
NEW YORK, Sunday (AP). — The Brooklyn Dodgers clinched their second consecutive National League pennant yesterday. It was the first time for the Dodgers who still have 13 games to play.

'Pannon' Freed; Captain Refuses To Give Up Cargo

FORT SAID, Sunday (Reuter). — Egyptian naval authorities ordered the 940-ton Greek ship Pannon to leave here by noon today after her captain refused to unload a cargo from Israel, stranded by an Egyptian price court as "war contraband."

The freighter was refused permission to pass through the Suez Canal on her way from Haifa with a cargo of asphalt for Egypt and motor vehicles for Mombasa, Kenya.

Her captain declared that he would never allow anyone to take away his cargo. Last Wednesday, in a letter to the President of the UN Security Council, Israel accused Egypt of a "flagrant violation" of international obligations in detaining the Pannon.

In Haifa, last night, the director of Traders and Shippers, Ltd., chairman of the Pannon, announced that a second ship would sail from Haifa through the Suez Canal at the end of October. The ship and the cargo had been fully insured, at very reasonable premiums, he added.

The maintenance of a regular shipping service to ports of call in India and Pakistan, for which negotiations are now being conducted.

Sea transport between Haifa and Haifa cost about a third of land transport, and was more convenient for many types of goods, he said.

Fresh Shocks Keep Cypriots Outdoors
By SHAHE GUERENLIAN
JERUSALEM Post Correspondent

NICOSIA, Sunday. — Earthquake shocks, though minor, have kept the inhabitants of Nicosia and the surrounding villages on edge today. In view of their determination to remain out-of-doors, the Cyprus Government has sent urgent appeals for additional tents, and the British destroyer "Daring" is en route to the island today, sailing through the Canal Zone at maximum speed in order to bring up fresh supplies. Seventy-five per cent of the homeless have now been housed in this fashion.

Medical supplies flown by helicopter from the aircraft carrier "Thetis" to the stricken area this morning enabled many infections against typhoid to be begun among the hard-hit villagers.

Spectacular Offers
Offers of help and sympathy coming from all parts of Cyprus and from abroad have been spectacular. Among them was a cable sent by the Tel Aviv Adas synagogue, Max Marcus offering his services wherever they might be required. The British Red Cross Society has offered to divert to Paphos a shipload of new uniforms to be sent to the Canal Zone, to assist wherever necessary.

The people here were most impressed today by the visit of the Israeli Government's offer of sympathy for their suffering — the first Israeli East country to do so.

Today, amid the ruined houses and coffee shops of Stroumbi, the worst-hit village in this district, survivors knelt in tearful prayer for their dead. But while they prayed, new shocks were felt. Three houses collapsed in another village during the night. Andreas Christodoulou, Municipal Engineer of Nicosia, said after a preliminary survey of earthquake damage in Paphos that 10% of new building and 50% of the old were unfit for habitation.

Drastic Changes In Russian Farming

MOSCOW, Sunday (Reuter). — The newly proclaimed Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Nikita Krushchev, today launched a major new plan for Russian agriculture. It is designed to give the peasants greater incentives to raise their crop yields, and particularly to increase the breeding of cattle and other livestock.

At the same time, he directed at the Russian agriculture the most scathing comments ever aimed at any branch of the Soviet economy.

The period he fixed for "A mighty rise in the whole of socialist agricultural economy," was the next two to three years. This is the same period as set out by Premier Malenkov in his call last month for a "sharp rise" in the production of consumer goods.

Both steps are seen here as part of the present Government's determined policy to raise living standards and make life easier for the average citizen.

Such action in the Soviet Union calls for a distinct shift of emphasis in the economy which has previously been bound to a very large degree, by the output of heavy engineering and capital goods.

Private Rewards
M. Krushchev, former Party member in the Ukraine, was responsible for drafting the agricultural plan which was approved by the Party Central Committee. It was announced in Soviet newspapers today.

The Central Committee emphasized that the individual prosperity of the peasant means general prosperity for the national economy. Farmers were encouraged to acquire private property, especially cattle.

After hearing M. Krushchev's report, the Committee "undertook corresponding decisions," Pravda reported.

Moscow Radio said in a commentary last night that yesterday's decision of the Central Committee revealed that the level of agricultural production in the Soviet Union did not fully satisfy the food requirements of the population.

Agricultural production did not comply with the technical facilities of agriculture and potentialities inherent in the collective farm system.

The Radio stated that enormous potentialities of large-scale agriculture were poorly utilized as yet. Many collective farms still did not yield large enough quantities of produce.

Russia's great machine and tractor stations also came in for criticism in the Committee's pronouncements. It revealed that the present outflow of dollars will be substantially maintained.

France Launches Indo-China Attack
PARIS, Sunday (Reuter). — The French Expeditionary Force in Indo-China began its Autumn offensive today with an attack on Vietnamese insurgents in the Chochan area, 40 kilometers south of Hanoi, the French press agency reported today from Hanoi.

The despatch said that the aim of the operation, which was on a large scale, was to destroy Vietnamese bases and supplies in this area before an expected Vietnamese attack. The force has already encountered strong resistance.

Pella Calls For Plebiscite As Trieste Solution

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — Sir George Pella, Italian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, today proposed a plebiscite to solve the country's summering dispute with Yugoslavia over the future of Trieste.

Speaking from the Capitol steps in Rome, Sir Pella firmly claimed that Italy would never abandon the 200,000 inhabitants of the Free Territory of Trieste, severed from Italy after World War II.

Also speaking today, Yugoslav President Tito declared that he would regard as an "aggressive act" any Italian move towards entering Trieste. Yugoslavia would have to reply with its own measures," he said.

"We did well to remain calm and not to reply to the Italian rattling of the guns," he said.

Tito Calm
Yugoslavia had seen through the plans of this latest Italian action, he stated, and was following carefully the course of events.

Marshal Tito was addressing a mass rally at Split on the tenth anniversary of the formation of the Italian partisan corps.

Sir Pella was speaking at a ceremony in celebration of the anniversary of the official launching of Italian partisan warfare against the Germans after Italy's defection from the Axis. His audience of politicians and leaders, wives and orphans of partisans, broke into wild applause at his affirmation that Italy would never give up Trieste.

The Italian leader today proposed that "within a brief time," the U.S., Britain, France, Italy and Yugoslavia should meet to plan the plebiscite. No Italian or Yugoslav troops should be present in the territory when it is held.

3-Power Stand
The Western Powers were parties to the peace settlement which proposed that Trieste be supervised by the U.S., Britain and France. In 1948, the U.S., Britain and France declared that, after all they believed Trieste should belong to Italy. A recent declaration by the U.S. Secretary of State Dulles that this 1948 declaration was not unalterable for all time, caused a furore in Italy.

Sir Pella said that he was prepared to collaborate with Yugoslavia on the basis of this 1948 declaration, which he continued, "I recognize that Trieste was ethnically and historically Italian."

If Yugoslavia now rejected his plebiscite plan, all must draw conclusions, he added. Britain and the U.S. must be the first to draw them, he added.

He demanded an "act of justice" to Italy in this matter. "If it should not be done — then our Parliament and Government will know how to make themselves the interpreters of the interests of the country."

Half of Reparations Funds Spent on Fuel
JERUSALEM Post Bureau
TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Reparations goods worth 207m. marks have been ordered so far, out of the 378m. marks available by March 31, 1954, it was officially stated today. More than half the sum, 100m. marks, has been spent on fuel.

All the possibilities for buying non-German goods out of the Reparations funds have been exhausted, the statement continued. Under such "tripartite agreements," 20,000 cubic metres of timber have been purchased in Austria, and an unspecified but "large" quantity of hides has been bought in Argentina and Brazil, as well as rubber from Malaya and Indonesia. Some 50,000 tons of wheat were ordered from Turkey last week. Goods worth 97m. marks have been ordered in Groups A, C and D of the Reparations Agreement, covering minerals, chemicals and agricultural machinery. There is a possibility of ordering a further 32m. marks worth of goods, those only going up to the end of March.

US Rejects Chinese Demand To Revise Korea Talks Plan

NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuter). — Assistant Secretary of State Robert Murphy announced today that the U.S. rejected Communist China's new demands to enlarge the composition of the Korean peace conference.

He said in a speech to the United Nations that the Chinese Communists' newest counter-proposal to meet the Soviet Union, India and three other countries as neutrals at the conference was only a "minor variation" of the Soviet resolution passed by the General Assembly last month.

Secretary of State Dulles said today that the Communist rejection of the proposed arrangements for the Korean conference was "about as expected." He added that the Chinese were "betraying Ysidorsky's plan."

Mr. Dulles made his remarks to reporters shortly before leaving Washington for New York to attend Tuesday's opening of the General Assembly.

Mr. Murphy stated that there was no reason for the Chinese Communists to be invited to the U.N. to discuss the question. The U.N. had picked its side "and the Communists have only to pick theirs and agree on a time and place to meet."

He added that the U.S. was unwilling even to talk about giving Communist China a U.N. seat at this time. While Communists had agreed to halt their aggression in Korea, they "continue to flout recognized standards of international behavior."

The U.S. firmly believed that the Assembly should not consider any of the problems to be discussed at the forthcoming Korean political conference. "Its work, he felt, should not be complicated by over-zealous criticism from non-participants."

Speaking on the Soviet Union, Mr. Murphy said that the Russians had shown "complete contempt for civilized international standards" by holding, or failing to account for, hundreds of thousands of Second World War prisoners.

"Any illusions of Soviet invincibility," he continued "ended with the Stalin era."

"The courage of the East Germans and the unrest throughout the satellite world after Stalin's death demonstrate again that right years of satellite slavery have not dimmed the will for freedom from Soviet tyranny."

In the U.S., the Assistant Secretary stated, many people were in a "very analytical frame of mind" about the U.N. but he was confident that there was strong basic support for the world organization.

CAMBODIA AGREES TO FIGHT COMMUNISM
BANGKOK, Sunday (Reuter). — The Cambodian Premier, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, today gave an assurance that his country is prepared to support the "free nation's struggle against Communism."

The statement was contained in a cable to Senator William Knowland, U.S. Senate majority leader now touring Indo-China.

Chou Cannot Accept UN Conference Terms
HONGKONG, Sunday. — Chinese Prime Minister Chou En Lai has called on the U.N. to invite representatives of the Chinese and North Korean Governments to the U.N. General Assembly to discuss enlarged membership of the Korean political conference.

The Assembly convenes on Tuesday.

In a cable to Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld, Mr. Chou called for the inclusion of Russia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Burma at the conference. Peking Radio reported today.

He declared that his Government was "not in a position to give full agreement to the General Assembly resolution of the political conference."

The Premier stated that the peace talks should take the form of a round-table conference. Any decision it makes must have the unanimous consent of both sides in the Korean war.

Last month, the General Assembly recommended that all 16 nations which sent troops to Korea should be eligible to take part in a round-table conference, and that Russia should also be "provided the other" (Communist) side desires it.

Earlier this month, Sweden, acting as mediator, gave the Communists the choice of Geneva, San Francisco or Honolulu as the site, and suggested October 15 as the date for the conference.

First Reaction
In this first official reaction from China to the U.N. proposals, Mr. Chou said:

"The Far East conference is supposed not only to seek a Korean peace settlement, but also to discuss other questions. This task cannot be undertaken by the two Korean belligerents alone."

"The Assembly allowed itself to be dominated by the U.S. in providing for a two-sided rather than a round-table conference."

"Only after the dispute over composition of the conference is settled should the two belligerent sides discuss its time and place."

(Reuter, UP)

IBN SAUD PARALYZED
Riyadh, Sunday (Reuter). — Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, is partially paralyzed and unable to walk, according to "Al Ahrar" special correspondent in Mecca.

The paper quotes a French specialist, who had been urgently summoned to Riyadh, as saying that the monarch's incapacity was due to his age.

The King is reported to be about 72.

KIELCE BISHOP STANDING TRIAL
WARSAW, Sunday (Reuter). — Warsaw Radio reported today that Monsignor Corad Kucmierz, Bishop of Kielce, in Central Poland, is to stand trial for "espionage, anti-State propaganda and diversionary activity."

Three other priests will be tried with him tomorrow before a military tribunal in Warsaw.

It was at Kielce that the first post-war European anti-Jewish pogrom occurred in 1946.

Warsaw Radio declared, "the group helped another criminal group of Catholic priests of the Greek rite in providing hide-outs for Ukrainian bandits belonging to the Ukrainian insurgents."

Kashmir Plebiscite When Pakistan Quits
SRINAGAR, Kashmir, Sunday (Reuter). — Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, Prime Minister of Kashmir, declared today that "if Pakistan leaves the territories of Kashmir State, stock and barrel, we are prepared to have a plebiscite within two or three months."

He told the largest political convention ever held in Kashmir: "We will not let it be conducted by Admiral Nimitz or Robert Lochart."

(Admiral Chester Nimitz is Administrator Designate for the proposed plebiscite, and Sir Robert Lochart, C-in-C of the Indian Army unit until 1946, conducted the North-West frontier provinces referendum in 1947 when it chose Pakistan rather than India.)

Official Opening of the Ramat Gan Bowling Club
All sportsmen and friends are cordially invited to attend the official opening of the First Bowling Green in Israel on Wednesday, September 16, at 4 p.m. Under the patronage of the Mayor of Ramat Gan, Mr. Krieger, and other distinguished personalities, including a special delegation of South African bowlers. Location: Old road to Ramat, Ramat Gan, last entrance to the left.

THE "ELIAZ"

had you to the Star of Wine

THE "ELIAZ"

had you to the Star of Wine

U.S. BUILDS BASES IN PERSIAN GULF

Britain is building huge military bases in Kuwait and Bahrain, Sheldons in the Persian Gulf, to prepare against the possibility of war forces having to evacuate Iraq, the Arab News Agency reports from Baghdad.

The report said that large airfields and military installations are being set up with great speed. The British Army is employing thousands of local labourers.

U.S. BUILDS BASES IN PERSIAN GULF

Britain is building huge military bases in Kuwait and Bahrain, Sheldons in the Persian Gulf, to prepare against the possibility of war forces having to evacuate Iraq, the Arab News Agency reports from Baghdad.

The report said that large airfields and military installations are being set up with great speed. The British Army is employing thousands of local labourers.

U.S. BUILDS BASES IN PERSIAN GULF

Britain is building huge military bases in Kuwait and Bahrain, Sheldons in the Persian Gulf, to prepare against the possibility of war forces having to evacuate Iraq, the Arab News Agency reports from Baghdad.

The report said that large airfields and military installations are being set up with great speed. The British Army is employing thousands of local labourers.

U.S. BUILDS BASES IN PERSIAN GULF

Britain is building huge military bases in Kuwait and Bahrain, Sheldons in the Persian Gulf, to prepare against the possibility of war forces having to evacuate Iraq, the Arab News Agency reports from Baghdad.

The report said that large airfields and military installations are being set up with great speed. The British Army is employing thousands of local labourers.

U.S. BUILDS BASES IN PERSIAN GULF

Britain is building huge military bases in Kuwait and Bahrain, Sheldons in the Persian Gulf, to prepare against the possibility of war forces having to evacuate Iraq, the Arab News Agency reports from Baghdad.

The report said that large airfields and military installations are being set up with great speed. The British Army is employing thousands of local labourers.

U.S. BUILDS BASES IN PERSIAN GULF

Britain is building huge military bases in Kuwait and Bahrain, Sheldons in the Persian Gulf, to prepare against the possibility of war forces having to evacuate Iraq, the Arab News Agency reports from Baghdad.

The report said that large airfields and military installations are being set up with great speed. The British Army is employing thousands of local labourers.

U.S. BUILDS BASES IN PERSIAN GULF

Britain is building huge military bases in Kuwait and Bahrain, Sheldons in the Persian Gulf, to prepare against the possibility of war forces having to evacuate Iraq, the Arab News Agency reports from Baghdad.

The report said that large airfields and military installations are being set up with great speed. The British Army is employing thousands of local labourers.

U.S. BUILDS BASES IN PERSIAN GULF

Britain is building huge military bases in Kuwait and Bahrain, Sheldons in the Persian Gulf, to prepare against the possibility of war forces having to evacuate Iraq, the Arab News Agency reports from Baghdad.

The report said that large airfields and military installations are being set up with great speed. The British Army is employing thousands of local labourers.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded on The Palestine Post in 1948. Published daily, except on Saturdays and Jewish holidays, by The Jerusalem Post Ltd., Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor: GIBSON AGON

Editorial Office & Management: JERUSALEM, P.O. Box 110, Tel. 421-110 (4 lines)

TEL. AVIV: Bureau, 421-110; P.O. Box 110, Tel. 421-110 (4 lines)

HAIFA: Bureau, 421-110; P.O. Box 110, Tel. 421-110 (4 lines)

SUBSCRIPTIONS: Israel, P.O. Box 110, Tel. 421-110 (4 lines)

Monday, September 14, 1968

Sheet 4, 2714 - Makarim 4, 1715

THE period of comforting calm which has prevailed in international relations for the last fortnight rapidly approaches its end.

NATIONS IN Tomorrow's General Assembly is to open, and there have been new complications in the preparations for the Geneva Conference (on the future of Korea) and the Lugano conference (on the future of Germany), which make it doubtful at present whether these meetings between East and West will take place.

United Nations sessions and especially the general debate have, in recent years, caused more tension than they have dissipated. This does not mean that the world could do without the U.N., but it cannot be denied that there has been frequent criticism regarding the lack of efficiency in the U.N. machinery. The London "Economist" last week rightly stressed that the new General Secretary could do no greater service to the U.N. than to devise ways of making it a more effective forum, not for the purpose of squabbling but in order that the nations might settle their differences more easily and more quickly. It has been said that, moreover, the U.N. machinery, by conducting what now appear to be old-fashioned negotiations through diplomatic channels. The decision on the abolition of the Berlin Blockade in 1948 is the most striking example, but is certainly not the only one.

Whatever the issues on the agenda of the General Assembly, it was hoped in Washington that the problem of China's admission to the U.N. was not to be among them, and this indeed was the agreement reached at the meeting between American and ANZUS representatives. But China's rejection of the U.N. decisions on the coming peace conference tends to re-open the whole complex of questions. It will be remembered that it was only after very considerable effort on the part of Washington that the American proposals were accepted and the suggestion for a round table conference with the participation of neutrals was rejected. This issue had caused much friction between America and her Allies, and therefore it was only to be expected that the Chinese or Soviet representatives would try to torpedo the uneasy compromise which had been reached, and to instigate new conflicts within the Western camp with that issue as a background.

One of the main reasons for the recurrent quarrels among Western nations would appear to be America's stubborn opposition to Communist China's representation in the U.N. This opposition was justified when fighting was in progress in Korea, but it has now become an anachronism, to be explained only by the prevailing bitterness vis-à-vis China on the American domestic scene. By giving in to this kind of resentment, American diplomats have put themselves at a severe disadvantage in the view of most U.N. member states. Membership in the U.N. is, after all, neither a premium nor a punishment, and by withholding it from China, America has considerably eased the task of those who wish for an armistice rather than a peace treaty in the Far East, and who hope that the disputes within the Western camp will continue indefinitely. If China had been a member of the U.N. when the Korean peace conference decision was adopted, she would now find it much more difficult not to abide by the majority vote.

As things are, it is to be expected that, with the opening of the new session, the whole issue of the peace conference, believed safely concluded, will again become the main topic of the day, at least in the lobby if not in the assembly room. All this tends to show that a radical change in the functioning of the U.N. is required to make it, as was originally intended, the instrument for settling international disputes.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

These "Moroccan" might be not for my country, the story of the Moroccan.

I Was A Prisoner in Czechoslovakia (II) Old Army Pass 'Proof' of Espionage

By William N. Oatis

THE set-up in Czechoslovakia while I was there was made in order for a case such as mine. A fight was on in Czechoslovakia — the Communists' campaign to wipe out the opposition, to complete their revolution.

A fight was on in the world too — the diplomatic struggle between the respective spheres of influence of the United States and the Soviet Union. The western border of Czechoslovakia was part of the dividing line between those spheres. The frontier was tight, but it was not impassable. A lot got over in both directions — much propaganda, and some spies.

Czechoslovakia was dangerous border country.

Quietly They Die

This revolution, as revolutions go, was a quiet one. People did not get shot down on the streets. They simply dropped out of sight, some of them to turn up in propaganda trials and after accusing themselves of crimes against the state, get prison terms or go quietly to the gallows.

I went to Prague from London on June 22, 1950. Edrich Rung, of the press section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, handed me a booklet labelled "Journalist's Identity Card, 1951." Inside was my name, description and passport photo. In little "s" was labelled "second quarter" and "third quarter" of the year had stamped its official seal.

This meant that I was accredited as a foreign correspondent for the rest of June and for July, August and September. To continue my work after September, I must get this accreditation renewed, with a new stamp.

This was the control the government exercised over correspondents. Their copy was not censored before it was sent out of the country. But government press people read it as it was published in newspapers abroad. If they did not like what they read, the ministry declined to renew the writer's accreditation. And with the expiration of his latest residence permit, he had to leave the country.

Within the six months before my arrival in Prague, two American correspondents had been out of this way, most of them on the grounds that they had indulged in what the government called "unobjective reporting."

The correspondent never quite knew where he stood.

There was only one stated restriction on the movements of an American correspondent in Czechoslovakia. Except on journeys in and out of the country, he might not enter the relatively narrow frontier zone. Otherwise, he was not specifically forbidden to go where he pleased and see what he liked.

Nor was there any stated restriction on his contacts. He might talk to anyone that would talk to him.

Official—and Unofficial

He knew that what came from official sources was what the government wanted people to know. He might surmise that the authorities would frown on "unofficial reporting." But there were no hard-and-fast rules against it.

What was more, other correspondents did it and got by with it.

He knew that: His home office sometimes asked him for "unofficial" stories that other correspondents already had on agency wires or in newspapers abroad. If some such story pleased somebody that mattered in Czechoslovakia, the offending reporter was simply bounced from the country—until my turn came: I got arrested.

In any prosecution, there is the law and there is the evidence. The evidence must show that the accused broke the law.

In this, secret police have two advantages: The law is flexible, and their power over their prisoners makes it relatively easy for them to gather evidence, and even to manufacture it.

They were suspicious of me from the day I entered Czechoslovakia.

under separate cover. A little later he dug up an acquaintance who gave him 45 pruta to buy a stamp for the letter with the money. He heard after his return that his wife had been surprised to have his first letter, from Rome, only two days after he left. Another two days after that she received the card warning her of the arrival of the money, on which she paid a fine, as it had been insufficiently stamped. The letter itself, with the IL20, has not arrived yet. The Post Office, he says, are now looking for the letter but can't trace it. We feel that the real moral is that no-one should brave the Lyda financial maze without somebody on hand to see them off, and hang around until they have made sure that the plane has actually left.

AGAIN we got talking with a soldier who counted 1/2 of the road. He looked about 18 years old to us, and was a civil, talkative sort of boy, anxious to be pleasant. He launched into a discourse on life-rafting and some of the good and bad life he had had in his time. Recently, he said, he had been standing at a crossroads for quite a while, and had had a very big car approach and he tried to halt it. The car

slowly down, but the driver only stuck his head out of the window and called out soberly "NOT YET!" He stepped back, lowered and used the "Chickens" as a means of escape, until he recognized it as a motor vehicle.

While we are on this subject we should like to record one of the many contributions that has reached us on the subject of Israel children's familiarity with violent death. This one concerns a child in a kibbutz, who was not accustomed to old age — there being no "parents" where he lived — but all the more familiar with the cowshed. One day he overheard his father saying to his mother "Isn't it dreadful, do you know that Mrs. So-and-So died?" "What happened?" asked the boy, in time.

This week's contributors include G.D.R., Tel Aviv, Shalom Levy, Haifa, and Y. Goldhamer, Jerusalem.

Dr. Wm. E. LEE

30 Rehov Herzl, Haifa

extends best wishes to all his friends for

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

The Director and Staff of the Israel Office of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland

extend cordial greetings and best wishes for the New Year

to their many friends and colleagues associated with them in their work for the State of Israel.

33a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv, Tel. 67446



Oatis seen with his wife as he stepped off the aeroplane that brought him back to the U.S.

An innocent though incautious act of mine two months later strengthened their suspicions. That act prompted the authorities to stop my accreditation at the end of September. But they did not tell me the reason, and I could not guess.

I asked and got permission to stay and work as usual without accreditation. A few weeks later, I was invited to a confidential meeting with a secret police official.

On that occasion, a police agent posing as a ministry employee struck up an acquaintance with me. Several times after that, he invited me to dinner.

Mystery Man

I went along, to try to figure out this mystery man. He fished for information on the United States Embassy. He suggested that I use embassy communications channels to send news out of the country. And he finally tried to get me to work for him.

If his object was to provoke me to clear violation of the law and catch me redhanded in it, he got nowhere. If his aim was to turn me into a police spy, he failed in that, too.

But he did give me some "unofficial" information, and this was used against me at my trial. He also did something for me that looked at the time like a favour. In February, 1951, he helped get my accreditation restored.

That same month, a secret police agent was shot and killed in Prague. Soon after, the police started arresting acquaintances of mine. They were also acquaintances of a man I had heard of but never met—another mystery man.

He was a Czech refugee that he was Czech refuge that, for reasons unknown to me, passed back and forth across the border between Czechoslovakia and Western Germany. And it was another acquaintance of mine outside my own circle of friends, who was arrested and accused of killing the policeman.

Three of my employees knew this refugee. These employees were arrested on one—first Svoboda, then Woydinek, then Muntz.

On April 23, the police also arrested me, searched my office and seized my notes, news stories, messages and other material. Later, others acquainted with the four of us were picked up. And every body was put through a stiff interrogation.

It is through such interrogations that prisoners are induced to make the fantastic confessions that are the hallmark of a propaganda trial.

I should hesitate to say no suspect was ever beaten in Czechoslovakia. But never in my two years in prison was I beaten. At no time was I ever accused of anything.

As for the "injection" reputedly used in Communist countries, I was given no injections beside what was described—correctly, I believe—as a sugar and vitamin solution for my health. I heard of no other prisoner that was drugged.

Questioned as to how certain things had got into my notebook, I had told them how, one day, I had picked up a rumour that the Indian Embassy to the effect that apartments in one section of Prague were being commandeered for Army officers, and how I had asked Col. Atwood what he knew about this.

In talking to him about that rumour, my intention was not to give him information but to get information from him—not a story, but for background help.

Plot Suspected

In talking with him, I learned that toward the end of the war he had gone to the Japanese language school of the Military Intelligence Service at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

So had I, when I was in the Army. We had been there at the same time, though we had never met there.

Among my effects, the police found an unfortunate souvenir—a pass issued me at a similar school at Fort Snelling, Minn., where I had spent a short time in transit to Ann Arbor.

Neither school had anything to do with peacetime intelligence work. Both were designed for the training of translators and interpreters to question prisoners and sift captured documents in the war with Japan.

But to the secret police, "military intelligence"—and there it was on the pass, in black and white—meant only one thing: Espionage. To their minds, all espionage was a plot. I was a spy and Atwood was a spy, and we were working together.

It was useless for me to point out that I had never been in military intelligence and that I had cut all connections with the Army over six years before.

Questioned as to how certain things had got into my notebook, I had told them how, one day, I had picked up a rumour that the Indian Embassy to the effect that apartments in one section of Prague were being commandeered for Army officers, and how I had asked Col. Atwood what he knew about this.

In talking to him about that rumour, my intention was not to give him information but to get information from him—not a story, but for background help.

Plot Suspected

In talking with him, I learned that toward the end of the war he had gone to the Japanese language school of the Military Intelligence Service at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

So had I, when I was in the Army. We had been there at the same time, though we had never met there.

Among my effects, the police found an unfortunate souvenir—a pass issued me at a similar school at Fort Snelling, Minn., where I had spent a short time in transit to Ann Arbor.

Neither school had anything to do with peacetime intelligence work. Both were designed for the training of translators and interpreters to question prisoners and sift captured documents in the war with Japan.

But to the secret police, "military intelligence"—and there it was on the pass, in black and white—meant only one thing: Espionage. To their minds, all espionage was a plot. I was a spy and Atwood was a spy, and we were working together.

It was useless for me to point out that I had never been in military intelligence and that I had cut all connections with the Army over six years before.

Questioned as to how certain things had got into my notebook, I had told them how, one day, I had picked up a rumour that the Indian Embassy to the effect that apartments in one section of Prague were being commandeered for Army officers, and how I had asked Col. Atwood what he knew about this.

In talking to him about that rumour, my intention was not to give him information but to get information from him—not a story, but for background help.

Plot Suspected

In talking with him, I learned that toward the end of the war he had gone to the Japanese language school of the Military Intelligence Service at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

So had I, when I was in the Army. We had been there at the same time, though we had never met there.

Among my effects, the police found an unfortunate souvenir—a pass issued me at a similar school at Fort Snelling, Minn., where I had spent a short time in transit to Ann Arbor.

Neither school had anything to do with peacetime intelligence work. Both were designed for the training of translators and interpreters to question prisoners and sift captured documents in the war with Japan.

But to the secret police, "military intelligence"—and there it was on the pass, in black and white—meant only one thing: Espionage. To their minds, all espionage was a plot. I was a spy and Atwood was a spy, and we were working together.

It was useless for me to point out that I had never been in military intelligence and that I had cut all connections with the Army over six years before.

Questioned as to how certain things had got into my notebook, I had told them how, one day, I had picked up a rumour that the Indian Embassy to the effect that apartments in one section of Prague were being commandeered for Army officers, and how I had asked Col. Atwood what he knew about this.

In talking to him about that rumour, my intention was not to give him information but to get information from him—not a story, but for background help.

Plot Suspected

In talking with him, I learned that toward the end of the war he had gone to the Japanese language school of the Military Intelligence Service at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

So had I, when I was in the Army. We had been there at the same time, though we had never met there.

Among my effects, the police found an unfortunate souvenir—a pass issued me at a similar school at Fort Snelling, Minn., where I had spent a short time in transit to Ann Arbor.

Neither school had anything to do with peacetime intelligence work. Both were designed for the training of translators and interpreters to question prisoners and sift captured documents in the war with Japan.

But to the secret police, "military intelligence"—and there it was on the pass, in black and white—meant only one thing: Espionage. To their minds, all espionage was a plot. I was a spy and Atwood was a spy, and we were working together.

It was useless for me to point out that I had never been in military intelligence and that I had cut all connections with the Army over six years before.

Questioned as to how certain things had got into my notebook, I had told them how, one day, I had picked up a rumour that the Indian Embassy to the effect that apartments in one section of Prague were being commandeered for Army officers, and how I had asked Col. Atwood what he knew about this.

In talking to him about that rumour, my intention was not to give him information but to get information from him—not a story, but for background help.

Plot Suspected

In talking with him, I learned that toward the end of the war he had gone to the Japanese language school of the Military Intelligence Service at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor.

So had I, when I was in the Army. We had been there at the same time, though we had never met there.

Among my effects, the police found an unfortunate souvenir—a pass issued me at a similar school at Fort Snelling, Minn., where I had spent a short time in transit to Ann Arbor.

Neither school had anything to do with peacetime intelligence work. Both were designed for the training of translators and interpreters to question prisoners and sift captured documents in the war with Japan.

But to the secret police, "military intelligence"—and there it was on the pass, in black and white—meant only one thing: Espionage. To their minds, all espionage was a plot. I was a spy and Atwood was a spy, and we were working together.

It was useless for me to point out that I had never been in military intelligence and that I had cut all connections with the Army over six years before.

ful to my understanding of the country where I was working. It turned out, in fact, that he already had heard the report.

Signed and Sealed

But that cut no ice with the police. They made out of the incident what they could. They wrote out a statement, for my signature, that I had given military information to Atwood. And I laughed about it and rewrote it. And though it was still damaging, I had been awake for something like 42 hours. All I could think of was that I must sleep. They would not let me sleep till I had signed it, and so I signed.

Later, they took all they had about the two of us, and about the school, and worked it into a weird statement that wound up with my saying I had given Atwood information because I knew he was a spy.

Later one night, they pushed that at me, and a police official told me, "Sign this, and you don't need to worry."

It was so fantastic that even as I read it I had to smile. And I was so confused that I did not see it for the boobytrap it was.

I signed it, though, that what they want is to shoot off a heavy charge of propaganda and then to expel Atwood—and maybe me too.

I signed that statement. Then they rewrote all my previous factual statements, hopping them up, needing fact with fancy, painting me as black as they could.

And by now I was so used to signing papers, so conscious of my absolute helplessness, so convinced that my only hope lay in playing their game, that on every page I wrote, "I have read this, I have approved it. I have signed it. William Nathan Oatis."

And, finally, in court, I recited it—practically all of it just the way they wanted me to recite it.

That is how the police got me, and how they stuck me.

TO BE CONTINUED

(World Copyright 1968 by Associated Press.)

Jerusalem Art Notes

Arikba's Farewell Show</